

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name SCALEBY
other names/site number DHR File No. 21-86

2. Location

street & number County Road 723 N/A ☐ not for publication
city, town Bovce ☒ vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Clarke code 043 zip code 22620

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-state
☐ public-federal

Category of Property

☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>10</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>4</u>	<u>1</u> structure
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> objects
<u>16</u>	<u>4</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/ANumber of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Date

Director Va Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureauIn my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structures

AGRICULTURAL: Agricultural outbuildings

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structures

AGRICULTURAL: Agricultural outbuildings

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19C & 20 CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial
Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation LIMESTONE

walls BRICK

roof SLATE

other MARBLE

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Scaleby is a manor house complex located on Rt. 723 near Boyce in rural Clarke County, Virginia. The main house, a monumental brick Colonial Revival structure, was constructed with a number of the outbuildings between February 1909 and December 1911. The main house itself is a 2-1/2 story, double-pile structure with a connected dependency. The general orientation of all buildings on the site is related to the main house, which faces directly south. The complex retains its original use as a single-family dwelling and farm.

Scaleby comprises about two hundred acres containing all the contributing resources. The land has a long history of being farmed. There are sixteen contributing resources dating from the period of the house's construction or shortly thereafter. Ten of these are buildings: the Main House with connected dependency, the Gardener's Cottage, the Farm Manager's House, the stable, the garage, a barn, a double-crib barn, the tenant house, a smokehouse, and a water storage facility. Four contributing structures are the pumphouse, now roofless, a two-story tower-like water catchment facility, a garden pergola, and an ice-well with a gazebo (a later addition). Two contributing objects are a stone terrace and a concrete-lined pond. The grounds have been extensively landscaped, particularly in the area east of the main house where the pergola is located.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The main house at Scaleby is 100' x 70' with a hyphen extending 36' from the north side of the house to a dependency 44' x 31'. The building is nine bays in width and two-and-a-half stories high, set on a raised basement defined by a water table. A five-bay porch supported by colossal Ionic columns extends across the main (south) facade. The house is built of brick laid in Flemish bond on a native limestone foundation and the porches have reinforced concrete floors and stairs. The house has a hipped roof of slate shingles laid over steel I beams. The form of the house is consistent with Traditional Classical design, with the exception of the semicircular bow on the west end which is balanced by a semicircular porch on the east end of the building. The plan is double-pile with north-south and east-west cross passages. The connected dependency is two stories high with a raised basement.

☒ See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1909-1911

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Sill, Howard

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Scaleby was constructed by the Gilpin family over a period of two years from 1909 to 1911. The main house was designed by Baltimore architect Howard Sill. The house and surrounding property remained in the Gilpin family until 1986. The scale of this complex alone merits attention. Two-story marble columns distinguish the facade of the main house and the same marble is used as window sills on four of the contributing outbuildings. An appreciation for rich detail is evident in all aspects of the complex. Scaleby is also a notable result of the industrialization of the American building trades in its manner of construction especially in such features as the reinforced concrete floors and stairs, and the steel structure of the roof. All of these elements contribute to the monumentality of the complex. Scaleby is reminiscent of the older houses of the Virginia gentry in Clarke County, such as Carter Hall and Long Branch, and as such represents the Gilpins' impulse to achieve distinction through architectural associations with the past. This process has had currency in Clarke County for many years and can be traced through such nearby houses as Carter Hall, Long Branch, Tuleyries, Barbwood, and Locksley. This last house was built in the 1950s.

JUSTIFICATION OF CRITERIA

Scaleby is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. It is eligible because of the quality and quantity of resources devoted to the construction and layout of the complex resulting in an expression of the Colonial Revival style on a grand scale, and in a country house tradition of some duration.

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings
Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository:

VA Department of Historic Resources
221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 200.5 acres

UTM References

A

1	7	7	5	5	6	2	0	4	3	3	1	2	4	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

1	7	7	5	5	4	2	0	4	3	3	1	1	0	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

1	7	7	5	5	6	9	0	4	3	3	1	0	2	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

D

1	7	7	5	5	3	0	0	4	3	3	0	8	4	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

☒ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

☒ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

The main building has three porches. The south portico, which covers the main entrance, is the largest and most decorative. It is distinguished by six monumental marble Ionic columns supporting a full entablature across five bays. A balcony, placed in the central bay over the main entrance, is supported by two large marble brackets and topped with a steel handrail. There is a two-level semicircular porch on the east facade that balances a semicircular projection on the west side. The porch has six monumental marble Ionic columns supporting a full entablature. It covers the central three of five bays on the east elevation. A steel railing connects the columns on the second level. The third porch is set asymmetrically on the north side of the dependency. It is two bays wide, set on brick piers, and is distinguished by irregularly placed Tuscan columns.

The buildings' fenestration is generally symmetrical. The basement windows have three-over-three, double-hung sash with marble sills. The first-floor windows have nine-over-nine, double-hung sash, while the second-floor windows, as well as those on the hyphen and the dependency, have six-over-six sash. All of these openings have marble sills and are topped by brick jackarches. The dormer windows have miniature six-over-six sash set in arched openings.

There are several notable exceptions to this pattern of fenestration. On the north facade of the house are two large arched twelve-over-twelve windows flanking the hyphen. Located at the level of the stair landing on the west facade is a twelve-over-twelve window. The central dormer on the west side of the roof is also larger than the other dormers and contains an eight-over-eight, double-hung-sash window.

The main entrance to the building is on the south facade. It is covered by two three-panel doors. The doors are flanked by engaged columns of a Composite order which are in turn flanked by sidelights. Above the sidelights and doors is a small cornice that serves as a base for an elliptical fanlight. There is a glazed double door to the balcony set directly above the main entrance. There are also double door entrances on both levels of the east porch. All of these entrances have decorative details similar to those of the principal doorway. The other doors are more service-oriented and therefore have less embellishment. There is a comparatively simple entrance on the west-end of the main house that is served by the three-panel, double doors topped by a marble lintel. This was originally sheltered by porte-cochere.

There are four exterior-end chimneys on the main house. They are symmetrically placed on the east and west elevations. There is one interior chimney in the dependency. The chimneys are all finished with a marble necking. The roof itself is constructed with steel I-beams for the rafters and ridge poles. The covering of the roof is Vermont green slate. The roof is surmounted by a balustrade.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

There have been relatively few major changes to the exterior of the main building. In the 1930s an original entry porch for arriving cars on the western semicircular projection was removed. The current residents have made two major changes after taking possession of the property in 1986. A breakfast room measuring 22' x 14' was added to the north side of the main house on the east side of the hyphen. A porch on the west side of the hyphen was enclosed with brick walls.

The first-floor plan of the Scaleby Manor House is organized by north-south and east-west cross passages. The north-south passage is wider and contains the main stair at its north end. The east-west passage contains the service stair on its west end and has an arched ceiling that helps to make it a distinct space. Two rows of fluted Ionic columns define the intersection of the two passages. These columns also support a full entablature with a modillioned cornice. Only the modillioned cornice extends all the way around the north-south passage, a decorative treatment that adds definition to the narrower east-west passage. Both of these spaces, like every other room in the house contain chair rails. Many have dados as well.

The main corner rooms on the first and second floors contain ornate wood and plaster mantels. All of the rooms have transitional ornament between the walls and the ceiling, usually in the form of a full entablature or a modillioned cornice. The entrances to the rooms on the first floor are served by large twelve-panel double doors. Originally, these panels were glazed. Above the entrances to both the first-and second-story rooms are elaborate architraves and cornices. The entrance of the northeast room on the first floor is surmounted by a broken pediment.

The two south rooms on the first floor, the rooms in which guests would be shown, decorated with a great deal of ornamental plaster work on the ceilings. The southeast room is now an office/library. The southwest room is still a parlor and is the most ornate room in the house. The mantel in this room is distinct in that it is the only marble mantel and contains blue Wedgewood inserts. There is also a small central niche that holds statuary.

The northwest room is more family-oriented and is finished with stained wood rather than plaster. In this room, the chair rail has been raised to about 5' above the floor. The mantel in this room was originally made of marble like the mantel in the southwest room but was replaced by the original owners for unknown reasons. The present wooden mantel has been in place since 1986. There is a lavatory on the west end of this room in the semicircular bow.

The northeast room is the only fully paneled room in the house. It probably served as the dining room, a function facilitated by its proximity to the service wing. This important social use may also explain the distinctive broken pediment above its principle entrance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

The main stair has one central run location directly north of the main entrance. Above the awning are two upper flights that extend along the east and west. Each upper run is in line with one of the large arched windows on the north facade of the house. On the east side of the main stair is an elevator which was installed during the original owner's later years.

Beneath the main stair case the north end of the passage extends .19' beyond the rear plane of the main house. The hyphen projects from this extension and then runs 36' to the dependency. This extension contains a large dumbwaiter hidden in a closet that was originally used for coal and supplies, a butler's pantry, a servant's stair to the first landing on the main stair, and a modern kitchen. The northeast corner of the house contains two rooms separated by a bathroom instead of one main room as is the case in the other corners of the house. This was the original children's room. Across the passage in the southeast corner is the main or parents' bedroom.

The third floor is accessible only by way of the stair at the west end of the east-west passage. On the third floor, the east-wing passage continues only on the west side of the central room, which is said to have originally functioned as a ballroom. The steel rafters that support the roof project into all third-story rooms, where they are covered with plaster. On the east wall of the ballroom is a mirror about 6' wide and 9' high. It is on a hinge so that it may be pulled back to reveal a door to a large walk-in closet. To the east of this space is a bathroom that separates a northeast and a southeast bedroom. Access to the roof is by way of a heavy metal door set in a cantilevered system with a counter weight so that it can be opened easily.

Most of the changes to the main house at Scaleby have been brought about by new needs of successive residents. In what is now the main kitchen--the northwest side of the north-south passage projection--a terra cotta-faced brick wall was removed to allow for freer movement. In the butler's pantry, an east-facing window was replaced by a door to the new breakfast room and another door to the room was installed in place of the westernmost window of the original dining room.

On the second floor a closet was added in the main bedroom. The closet enclosure does not extend all the way to the ceiling so it does not affect the original cornice.

All of the bathrooms have been altered in some way. Usually this has meant replacing the toilets, tubs, tiles, sinks, and mirrors, the main bathroom has been completely remodeled with marble wall tiles, a marble tub and matching accessories. These changes have involved sacrificing all original detailing. The dependency connected to the main house by the hyphen is not constructed in the same fire-proof manner as the main

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4

house. The interior has been completely modernized. All of these changes have occurred since 1986.

The main dwelling at Scaleby sits in the midst of fifteen additional contributing resources. About 340 feet to the northeast of the main house's connected dependency is the frame Farm Manager's House, also known as the "Tudor House." This is a gable-roofed imitation half-timbered house set on a stone foundation. It measures 26'x 38' and is 2-1/2 stories high with one central chimney. Since 1986 the interior has been substantially remodelled and modernized.

Directly to the east of the "Tudor House" and about 350 feet away is the Gardener's Cottage. It is a small house measuring 23'x 17' and built of stone with a gable roof covered in composite shingles. It has been remodelled from the near-ruinous condition it was in in 1986.

About two hundred feet west of the connected dependency is the stable with ground dimensions of 80'x 28' with two wings that extend to the south. Each wing measures 12'x 43'. The two wings form a courtyard with an area of 2365 square feet. The 1-1/2 story stable is constructed of Flemish-bond brickwork with a gable roof covered in composite shingles. The original interior of the stable has been changed to suit the uses of the new owner, but remains in use as a stable. The second floor of the central portion of the stable has been converted into two apartments. Hay is stored in the second floor space of the two wings.

About 240 feet north of the connected dependency is the two-car garage measuring 32'x 32'. It is built of Flemish-bond brickwork with a pyramidal roof covered in slate.

About 120' directly north of this garage is the water storage facility measuring 56'x 37'. It is built of Flemish-bond brickwork with a gable roof covered in slate. It has a split-level plan that conforms to the land which slopes down toward the north.

On the north side of the property is the largest concentration of agricultural buildings. The main barn is of post-and-beam construction built of oak on a stone foundation. It is surmounted by a gambrel roof covered with standing-seam sheet metal. The building measures 50'x 90' and has a low shed as well as a silo attached to the east side. This barn is about 325' directly north of the water storage facility.

About 135' west of the main barn is a frame double-crib feed barn with a gable roof covered in standing-seam sheet metal and patched with corrugated

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

metal. It is built on stone piers and measures 32'x 46' and has a recent concrete block addition.

There is a frame tenant house about 325' to the northwest of the double-crib barn built on a stone foundation. It is two stories in height and has a hipped, standing-seam metal roof. The building measures 32'x 29' and has one ridgeline chimney. Since 1986 this house has been extensively remodelled to accommodate two modern apartments.

About fifty feet west of the connected dependency is a 12'x 13' smokehouse. It is built of brick in three-course common bond with a slate roof.

On the eastern edge of the property, almost a thousand feet southeast of the gardener's cottage is the pumphouse. This 18'x 15' structure is built of stone on a concrete foundation and is currently roofless. It houses the waterwheel that originally pumped water from the creek to the trout pond on the southeast corner of the property near Route 723.

South of the Farm Manager's House and about 190' directly east of the dependency is the water catchment facility. It is a round two-story stone structure 19' in diameter. It formerly collected water for the pool and the gardens. There is a recent addition on its east side.

About 27' north of the dependency lies the ice well. It is built of stone and measures 24' in diameter. A gazebo has been built on top of it.

About 120' east of the main house stands a pergola that is the focus of the garden. It measures 75'x 15' and is composed of twelve marble columns topped with angle irons that allow grapevines to climb and form a canopy.

The gardens extend about 150' south of the pergola down one terrace. To the east they extend about 75' to a terminus at a stone terrace (contributing object). A path extends directly east in a straight line 190' descending a slope by way of three small sets of steps to a ring of stone benches which is about 37' in diameter. About 50' to the north of the ring of benches is a decorative concrete-lined pond, also a contributing object. The path then continues another 50' or so and down another set of steps to a stone platform about 12.5' square. This is the east edge of the landscaped area. The new owners have added a small decorative gazebo to the top of the stone platform (noncontributing structure). Just west of the gardener's cottage, which is some one hundred yards north of the pond, is a series of eight molded-concrete planting boxes. They are not currently in use.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 6

There have been several major changes to the general landscape of the property. A new main driveway was added on the south lawn of the main house directly in line with the front entrance. The old drive, now the service entrance, has been redirected to pass between the main house and the stable and two-car garage. A spur was added adjacent to the garage for access to the "Tudor House" while the service drive continues northward to the east of the water storage facility. At the main barn it bears west and ends in a large open area for farm machinery. The southwest lawn was also slightly changed by the addition of a heliport set off with landing lights.

There are four noncontributing resources on the property. The two noncontributing buildings are a six-car concrete-block garage and a concrete-block foaling barn. The garage is set at an oblique angle to the other buildings about 75' north of the dependency and is built on the former site of two sheds. The foaling barn is some 900' west of the dependency at the very edge of the property. The noncontributing structure is the aforementioned stone platform with the recent gazebo. The noncontributing object is a new pool between the water catchment facility and the pergola, about 24' from the garden. All of these changes were completed after the new owners took possession in 1986.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Hattie Newcomer Gilpin and her husband Henry Brooke Gilpin were residents of Baltimore, Maryland, just after the turn of the century. Mr. Gilpin was a dealer in pharmaceuticals and Mrs. Gilpin was heir to half of the estate of her father, who had founded a railroad company as well as the Merchant's Bank of Baltimore. On a summer visit to Virginia's Clarke County, then popular a popular vacation site among Baltimore residents because it was easily accessible by rail, Mrs. Gilpin decided to stay and construct a permanent residence. On November 12, 1907, Mrs. Gilpin bought a 286-acre tract of farmland in the county for \$38,686.68 from R. P. Whiting and his wife Mary P. Whiting.¹ This tract was known as "Pleasant Hill."² At the time of sale, the tax records indicate that there was a house already standing on the property, but there is some doubt as to its location.³

Howard Sill of Baltimore was the architect commissioned to design a new house for the Gilpins and it is possible that the couple had dealings with him before.⁴ Sill was a member of Sill, Buckler, and Fenhagen, the firm with which he designed the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond. He became best known, however, for his work with Colonial Revival houses and is said to be "largely responsible for the high standards of design in the newly develop residential section north of Baltimore."⁵ On February 26, 1909 construction began on the Gilpins' house. It was finished on December 10, 1911.⁶ The house and property were then renamed "Scaleby" in honor of the ancestral seat of the Gilpin family in Westmoreland, England.⁷ The extent of the buildings and grounds was large enough for the county tax assessor to increase the value of the building on the property from \$30,000 in 1911 to \$105,165 in 1912. The rest of the property remained in use as farmland.⁸

The design of Scaleby appears to be an attempt by the Gilpins to join the longstanding tradition in Clarke County of upper-class Virginia families who build large country houses. This tradition began with the descendants of the early settlers who bought land from Thomas Fairfax, sixth baron Fairfax of Cameron, proprietor of the Northern Neck. In the 1790s Annefield was built by Robert Page's son Matthew, and Carter Hall was built by Nathaniel Burwell, a grandson of Robert "King" Carter.⁹ After 1800 Long Branch was built by Robert Carter Burwell and the Tuleyries was built by Colonel Joseph Tuley.¹⁰ Such large domestic building projects have continued into the twentieth century with the construction of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

Barbwood between 1905 and 1915, Scaleby and, most recently, Locksley.¹¹

On April 1, 1924, Mrs. Gilpin conveyed Scaleby to her son Kenneth N. Gilpin by deed of gift.¹² Also in that year, the value of buildings on the property began a precipitous decline from their value of \$105,165 to \$40,000 in 1928.¹³ The only explanation for the pre-depression drop seems to be neglect. Kenneth N. Gilpin, Jr., voiced the opinion that his father moved to the estate in the 1920s to "go broke in style" which could also be a contributing reason for the estate's decline in value.¹⁴

On his death on 21 June 1947, Kenneth N. Gilpin, Sr., willed Scaleby to his children.¹⁵ Under their care, and while his widow resided on the property, the value of the buildings hovered around \$46,000.¹⁶ Around 1980 Kenneth N. Gilpin, Jr., sought buyers for the estate and received favorable responses from several corporations interested in using the estate for some sort of business.¹⁷ The county opposed the sale of the estate to a corporation and Gilpin eventually sold the property on 14 March 1986 to Walt Robbins for use as a single family residence.¹⁸ Since then the Robbinses have remodeled the house and grounds in a fashion sympathetic to the original appearance and fabric of the structures. As a result of the Robbinses efforts, Scaleby remains a statement of the grand style of living enjoyed among wealthy Americans of the early twentieth century. It also retains a large number and variety of outbuildings that reflect both persistent and changing attitudes and activities of an architectural operation maintained by the well-to-do.

ENDNOTES

¹Deed of R. P. Whiting and Mary P. Whiting to Hattie Newcomer Gilpin and Henry B. Gilpin, 12 Nov. 1907, Clarke County Deed Book 4, p. 266.

²Ibid.

³Clarke County Land Taxes 1908.

⁴Some Facts and Figures Regarding the Construction of Scaleby near Boyce, Clarke County, Virginia. (1912) p. 1.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

⁵Henry F. Withey & Elise Rathburn Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (deceased). (Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., Los Angeles: 1970) p. 554.

⁶Some Facts and Figures... p. 1.

⁷Ibid.

⁸Clarke County Land Taxes 1911-1912.

⁹Mary Gray Farland, In the Shadow of the Blue Ridge, Richmond: (William Byrd Press, 1978) p. 40, 44.

¹⁰Ibid., p. 58, 86.

¹¹Ibid., p. 116, 142.

¹²Deed of Hattie Newcomer Gilpin and Henry B. Gilpin to Kenneth N. Gilpin, Sr., 1 April 1924, Clarke County Deed Book 15, p. 264.

¹³Interview with Kenneth N. Gilpin, Jr., 4 November 1989.

¹⁴Ibid.

¹⁵Will of Kenneth N. Gilpin, Sr., 1 Oct 1946, Clarke County Will Book M, p. 78.

¹⁶Clarke County Land Taxes 1961-1970.

¹⁷Bairley & Maginniss, P.C. AIA; FDE, LTD.; Mendoza, Ribas & Associates, Existing Conditions Report of the Scaleby Estate, Clarke County, Virginia (March 1981). This report was conducted on request of Christendom Education Corporation. Ned Burks, "The Ringing of the Changes: Manichaeon Struggles Rage Over the Clarke Landscape." Virginia Country, (Fall 1988) p. 31.

¹⁸Deed from M. Tyson Gilpin, Kenneth N. Gilpin, Jr., Donald Newcomer Gilpin, Thomas Tyson Gilpin, trustees under will of Kenneth N. Gilpin, Sr., deceased to Walt Robbins and Margaret Robbins, 14 March 1986, Clarke County Deed Book 167, p. 376. The sale to the Robbins was completed inside of a cash offer made by Sylvester Stallone. Interview with Kenneth N. Gilpin, Jr., 4 November 1989.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

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Gilpin, Jr., Kenneth N. Interview. 4 November 1989.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point delineated by UTM reference A 17/755620/4331240, proceed south approximately 600' to a point delineated by UTM reference B 17/755690/4331020, then proceed west approximately 800' to a point delineated by UTM reference C 17/755420/4331100, then proceed south approximately 600' to a point delineated by UTM reference D 17/755300/4330840, then proceed southeast approximately 1000' to a point delineated by UTM reference E 17/755720/4330620, then proceed southwest approximately 200' to a point delineated by UTM reference F 17/755660/4330520, then proceed southeast approximately 200' to a point delineated by UTM reference G 17/755780/4330460, then proceed south approximately 1200' to a point delineated by UTM reference H 17/755660/4329950, then proceed southeast approximately 200' to a point delineated by UTM reference I 17/755740/4329900, then proceed south west to a point delineated by UTM reference J 17/755440/4329620, then proceed northwest approximately 2000' feet to a point delineated by UTM reference K 17/754890/4330280, then proceed northeast approximately 400' to a point delineated by UTM reference L 17/754540/4330450, then proceed southeast approximately 60' to a point delineated by UTM reference M 17/755010/4330520, then proceed northeast approximately 60' to a point delineated by UTM reference N 17/755030/4330570, then proceed northeast 100' to a point delineated by UTM reference O 17/755100/4330700, then proceed southeast approximately 100' to a point delineated by UTM reference P 17/755260/4330680, then proceed north approximately 700' to a point delineated by UTM reference Q 17/755170/4330880, then proceed northeast approximately 1300' to a point delineated by UTM reference R 17/755360/4331210, then proceed east to the point of beginning.

UTM References, continued

E	17/755720/4330620
F	17/755660/4330520
G	17/755780/4330460
H	17/755660/4329950
I	17/755740/4329900
J	17/755440/4329620
K	17/754890/4330280
L	17/754540/4330450
M	17/755010/4330520
N	17/755030/4330570
O	17/755100/4330700
P	17/755260/4330680
Q	17/755170/4330880
R	17/755360/4331210

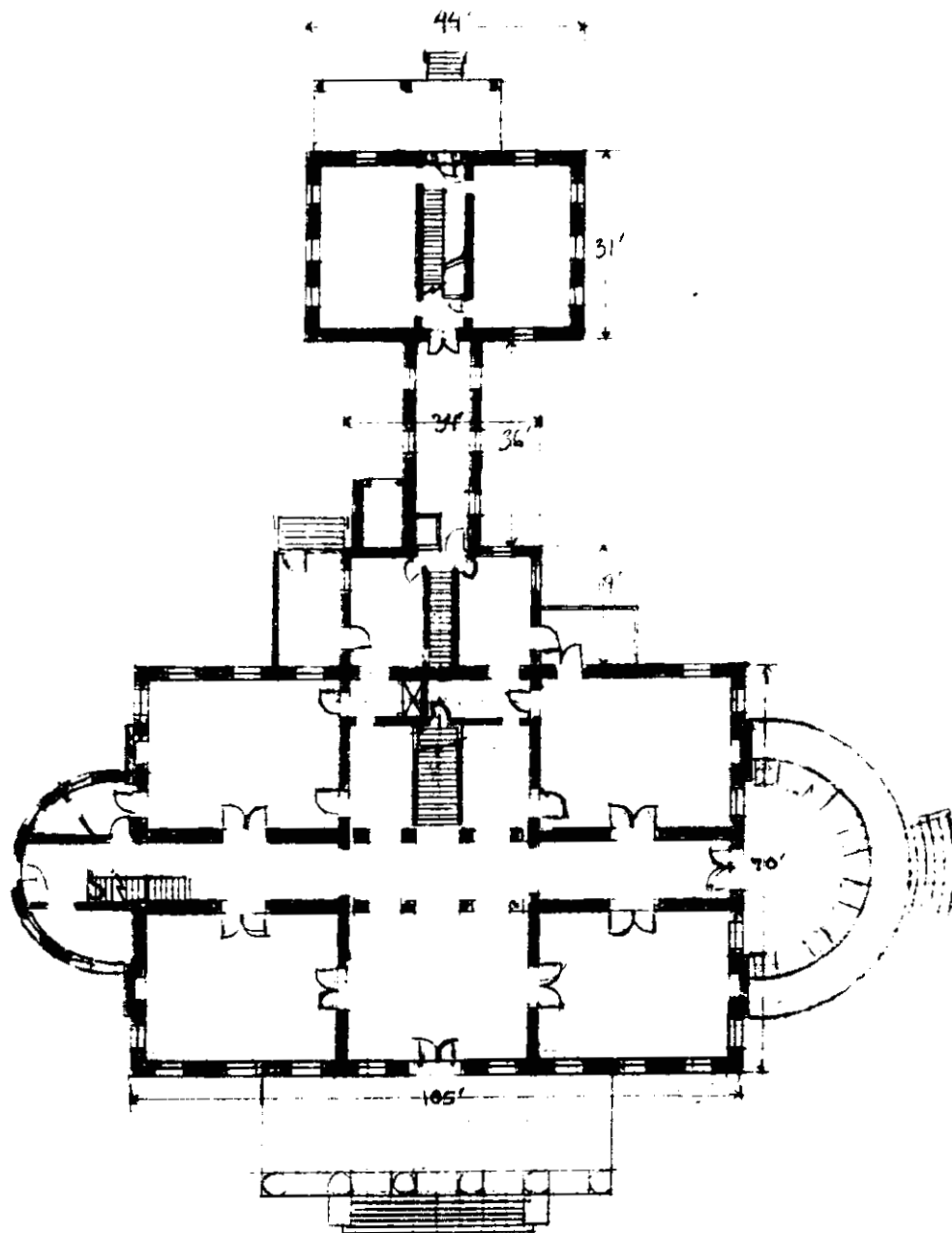
**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 2



Boundary Justification

The Scaleby nomination consists of 200.5 acres. The tract includes acreage historically associated with Scaleby and reflects the continuous use of the Scaleby property for agricultural pursuits. The nominated acreage includes the main house and the widely spaced contributing resources.



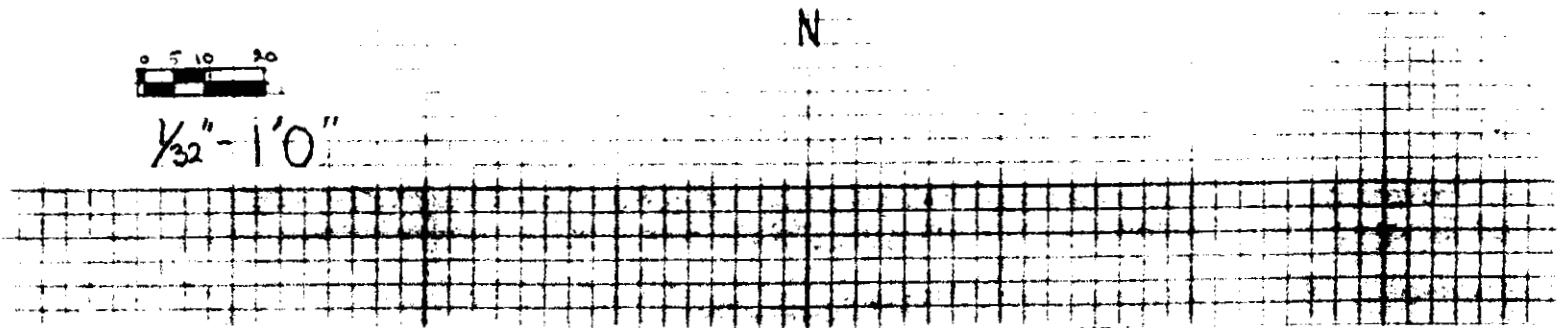
SCALE BY
CLARKE COUNTY, VA
MEASURED & DRAWN BY
STUART MAWBY
41 OCT. 1989



 NEW CONSTRUCTION
 ORIGINAL MASONRY WALL

0 5 10 20

1/32" = 1'0"



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photo Page 1

PHOTOGRAPH LISTING

The following information is the same for all the photographs:

Name of property: Scaleby
Location: Clarke County, Virginia
Credit: Stuart Mawby
Date: October 1989
Negative filed: Virginia State Library, Richmond, VA Negative No. 10772
File number: Department of Historic Resources 21-86

Photograph 1
View of main house from southwest
Photo 1 of 9

Photograph 2
Main house: west elevation
Photo 2 of 9

Photograph 3
View of main house from the northeast
Photo 3 of 9

Photograph 4
Stable: view from the south
Photo 4 of 9

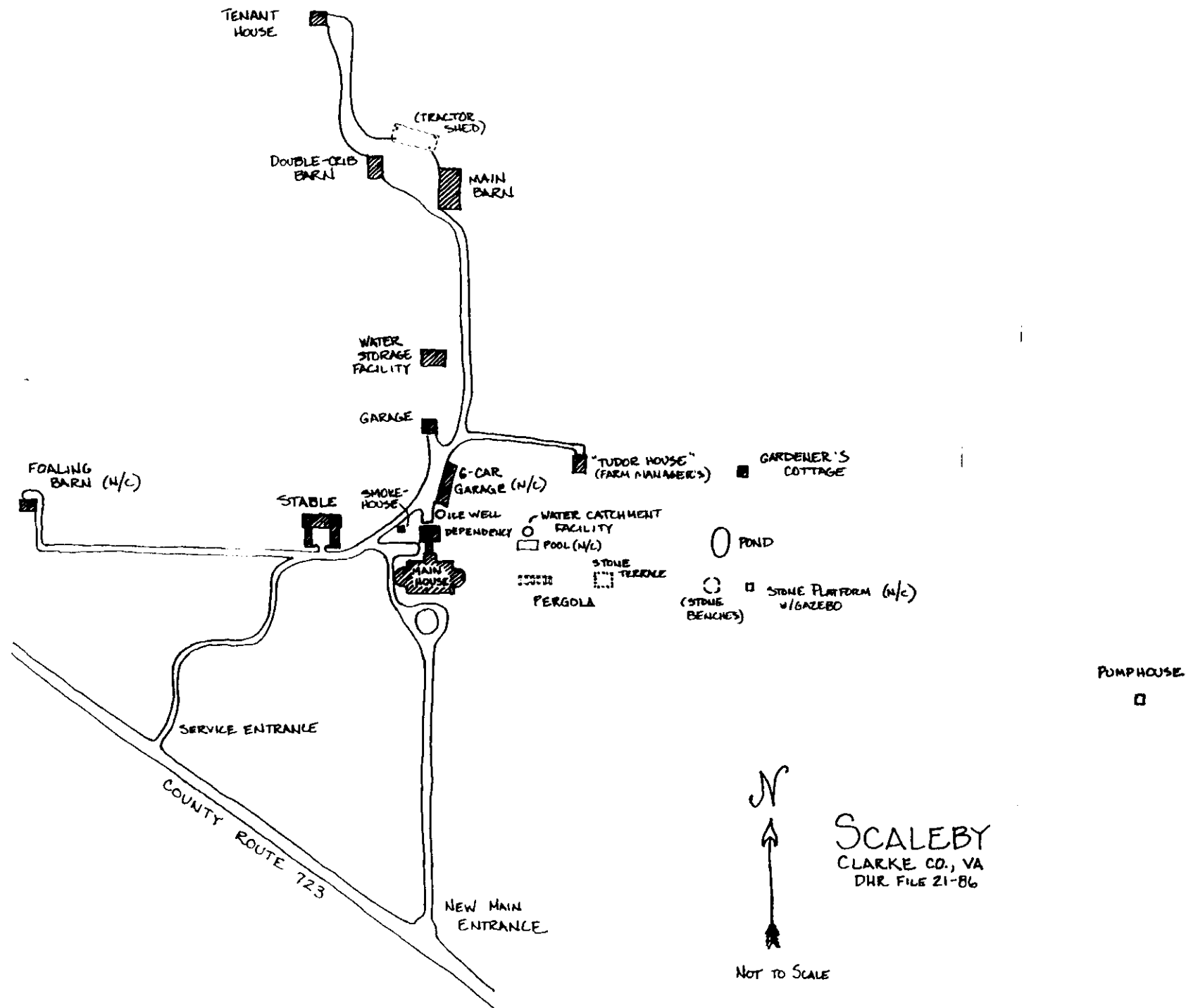
Photograph 5
Tenant house: view from the south
Photo 5 of 9

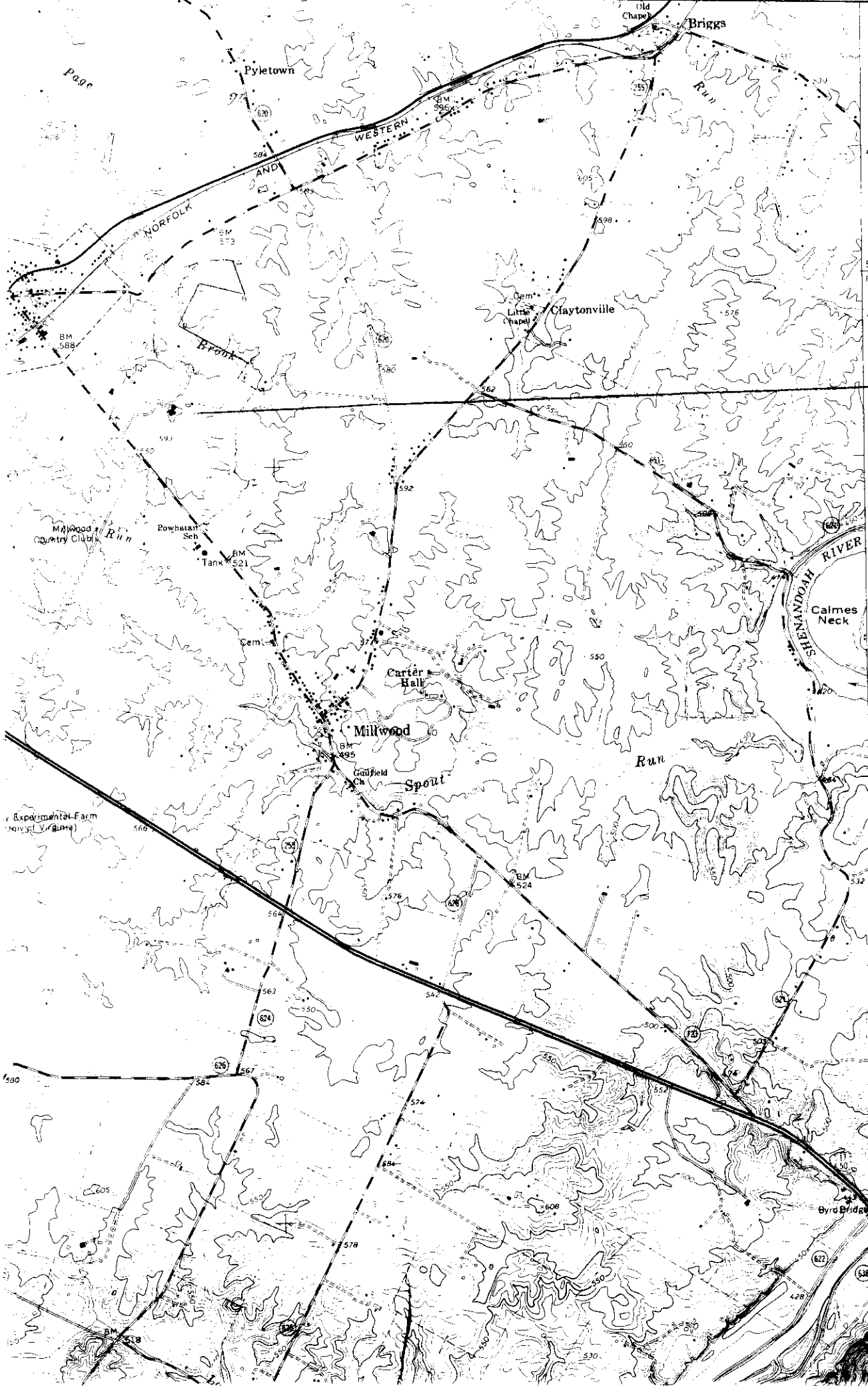
Photograph 6
Main house: detail of main staircase
Photo 6 of 9

Photograph 7
Main house: View of main corridor
Photo 7 of 9

Photograph 8
Concrete-lined pond, N/C stone platform w/gazebo and stone bench
circle, view from the northwest
Photo 8 of 9

Photograph 9
Gardener's cottage, view from the west
Photo 9 of 9





520 000
FEET

SCALEBY
CLARKE CO.

- A 17/75550/43210
- B 17/75550/432450
- C 17/75550/432110
- D 17/75550/4330550
- E 17/75550/4330000
- F 17/75550/432110
- G 17/75550/432110
- H 17/75550/432110
- I 17/75550/432110
- J 17/75550/432110
- K 17/75550/432110
- L 17/75550/432110
- M 17/75550/432110
- N 17/75550/432110
- O 17/75550/432110
- P 17/75550/432110
- Q 17/75550/432110
- R 17/75550/432110

(ASHBY GAP)
5662 TH SW

2'30"
UPPERVILLE 8 MI
MIDDLEBURG 16 MI